

Is the theme of two-thirds of all the political discussions of the day. And yet, it is any more so than any previous Administration has been? There were those who, when Washington sat in the executive chair, accused him of extravagance, impolicy, and wrong. All the Presidents, from that day to this, have, each in their turn, been assailed by the shafts of political opposition; and a remarkable fact in this connection, is, that the best men were those who, at times, received the latter share of abuse. Washington, perhaps, had, as one of the best men, less of the outburst of abuse of party rancor than his illustrious successors; but this fact is easily explained. He was the first President; the government was new; it had just been formed out of kindly oppression, and the blood and thunder of the revolution, and in contrast to foreign oppression and the smoke of battle fire, it was as a calm after a storm, like the sunshine and the rainbow after the tempest, and men quietly settled down under this altered political sky, and had no tongue to murmur at a change that themselves had brought. There were not the same parties and factions then as now; it was before the confusion of the political tangle. The tower which Americans had essayed to build to heaven had not yet threatened the invasion of other nations. But Presidents are not Kings; and in succeeding years, when a generation for the President, who had been looked upon as his country's guardian, had lost its freshness, and candidates had to be chosen from aspirants in the common ranks, familiarity—that latent germ which breeds contempt—that familiarity with ruling powers which grows out of the latitude allowed to public opinion by a republican government, caused the characters of those in high places to be discussed with the same freedom as those of the humblest members of popular sovereignty. Then it was that aspirants for office began leaders, and leaders began parties, and parties began demagogues, and demagogues began to revile the President and teach men to do likewise. Those whose acts betokened the greatest wisdom and boldness received the most opposition—a persecution proportionate to the prominence of the object. Thus Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, and so on down to the present day, the President of the United States has had his political foes. It is a peculiar prerogative of our form of government, that freedom of speech is not limited to unofficial men. Another circumstance, arising from the ascendancy which men's passions gain over their reason, at the time of excitement, is, that men of noisiness seldom get their just deserts till men's passions have been allayed by the removal of the exciting cause—which often does not happen until after the death of the persecuted victim. And is there any one of the Presidents who have ever lived, whose memory the great American heart is now willing to enshrine in infancy? Not one. We revere the memory of those great statesmen and heroes, whom in the past we thought fit to entrust with the safety, the dignity, and the prosperity of our glorious Union. And so it will ever be. There is not an accusation which has ever been brought against Mr. Buchanan's Administration, that has not its origin in the rancor of party prejudice. There is not a ground of abuse, or even serious blame of the present executive, that is not built upon the passions of the moment, and uttered in the thoughtless, insincere spirit of party rivalry and political whim.—Mr. Buchanan was elected at a time when it was a peculiarly delicate position to assume the duties of his office. The country was shaken with excitement from one end to the other; faction kindle! the fire of internal strife, the red blood of battle stained our borders, and disunion threatened to sever the bonds of our confederacy and scatter wide the fragments of our federal constitution; and as usual, it had all been laid on the shoulders of the President—here he had "ruined the country," and Mr. Buchanan was expected to restore its prosperity. In the midst of these embarrassments he took the reins of government and drove the thirty-one coursers with a steady hand. But murmurs soon arose from the discontented opposition, who are never content only when there is cause for discontent, and instead of lightening the burden of the Administration, obstacles were thrown in the way. But Mr. Buchanan has outlived it all; the constitution has outlived it, and the country is safe and at peace and prosperity. But have the murmurs ceased? No, nor will they; nor would they, though the President possessed the wisdom of Solomon and the purity of the saints. Mr. Buchanan's Administration has been stigmatized by a series of events and successes which have reflected honor on himself and on the nation in the eyes of the world. The spirit of filibustering has been crushed; the Mormons have been subdued without the spilling of a drop of blood; the government and the country have engineered through a financial panic that seemed about to stop the wheels of trade, and stagnate all business; religion and the churches have flourished; the unity of our foreign relations preserved; the Atlantic telegraph, the wonder of the world, has been laid, and Kansas—that seething-pot whence the hydra-headed opposition, with bloody incantations have evoked all the ruin they wished might befall this country—has been peacefully, legally, and wisely settled. Other nations look on and note all our prosperity, and admire the statesmanship and wisdom of our executive head; but here at home, from the throats of unpatriotic and ungrateful dogs, the murmurs still go up. For shame! Such traitorous dishonesty is the offshoot of political treachery. How can men who have a love of truth and a love of country at heart, support such a faction of miserable traitors? Base is that man, and party, who would thus withhold his aid from the good of his country, and at the same time cry down and defame the rulers of the government—the pillars of this happy land. How many times has the country been "ruined," and all the wrongs of the land heaped upon the President of the United States? And how soon will the load be taken off from Mr. Buchanan and laid upon the shoulders of his successor. Future history, taking no note of the howls of these Black Republican malcontents, will record the Administration of James Buchanan as our brightest page.

not underlaid with a close, hard pan that will hold water, and make an unhealthily ice bath for the roots during winter, there are many kinds of trees that are well transplanted in the fall. The operation of transplanting need not be performed until October; but the work of preparation should begin in September. Dig the holes for the trees with a liberal hand—say for a tree as large as a wagon-stick, make the hole not less than three feet across and eighteen inches deep. When commencing to dig, lay aside the turf and topsoil, if it is rich, and after throwing out the rest, return those to the bottom of the hole, together with any old bones, hats, shoes, wood, or other like refuse, in default of which put in manure from the barn-yard—I well-rotted the bottom and let the hole take the mollifying influence of the atmosphere and the moon's inches deep. When the time of planting it arrives, if the subsoil thrown out of the hole is lean, scatter it about the ground and go with a wagon to where rich soil can be had, and bring in enough to pack around the trees when they are set, and dump it by the holes ready for use.

It is now stated, with no little confidence, that General Walker, the celebrated fugitive, is on his way to Nicaragua, at the head of several hundred men. Arms and ammunition have been ready gone forward, and the force is to land first on the Pacific side. Rumors of a similar character have been in circulation for some time, but they attracted little or no attention. They have now, however, assumed a tangible form, the Government has been apprized of the movement. The result is impossible to imagine. If the expedition of Walker was a signal failure, for he was arrested and sent back here, he was fully in operation. But he succeeded in escaping conviction in New Orleans, and appears to be determined to try his fortune once more. Whatever may be thought of this adventurer in other respects, he possesses indomitable energy, and it is to be hoped that his talents are not devoted to a more praiseworthy, or a last a more practicable cause.—*Lou. Journal.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Several of the most influential members of our party in this county called upon us this week. They all agree with us that the 8th of January will suit more generally the people of this section for holding the State Convention than the 15th of March; and, in fact, we heard several of them say that they could go the 8th of January, but could not in March. All that we have seen and spoken to, upon the subject are for Preston and the 8th of January. They all think we have to fight a hard battle next summer as Jackson fought at New Orleans. We want our successes to be as great, and if we take the anniversary of the great battle to pick our general upon, we will at least have something to brag on. Let the 8th of January continue to be, as it has been for years, the great sabbath of the Democratic party of the State.—*Hopkinsville Press.*

The Horse Trade.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1858.

Trade is light, with very few horses in the market. A few Southerners are the only buyers in market. There are not over 250 head offered for sale to-day. Some very fine pairs attract single buyers would doubtless meet a ready sale. Business is rather slow, but they say that they, however, should be the best month in the fall for the trade. The following are the quotations of the market at Twenty-fourth street to-day:

Good to first class trotters in wagons.....	\$24 00 to 30 00
Good to first class road horses.....	15 00 to 20 00
Good to first class saddle horses.....	15 00 to 20 00
First class working horses.....	12 50 to 15 00
Ordinary working horses.....	10 00 to 12 50

MASSIVE CURIOSITY.—A few days ago our friend, Mr. C. Blackburn, found in a sack of Rio coffee, a copper medal, bearing upon one side the representation of the tent of a Knight Templar surmounted with the crown and cross, and surrounded with the motto "In hoc signo vinces." On the reverse, in a wreath, the number 290. Considered and shown in order, they say that this is a motto on this side, but the medal has been so much worn as to make it illegible. The date "1328." The peculiar significance of this medal will be appreciated by all Masons who have attained the degree of Knight Templar.

Carington Journal.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The criminal term of the Jefferson Circuit Court commences next Monday. We understand that the docket is the largest ever known in our city, and will be further increased by the finding of the grand jury at its next session. —*Lou. Courier.*

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